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averaged as low as 50 in college grade. No person had an average grade in college of 87 or above, whose Alpha score was below the median. The highest correlation between the various college subjects was that between English and psychology which was .667; the lowest between mechanical arts and chemistry which was .37.

TOOPS, HERBERT A. and PINTNER, RUDOLF: "A Chart for the Determination of I.Q. Values," *Journal of Delinquency*, 1918, Vol. 3, p. 272.

This chart is a graphic representation of intelligence quotient values for different grades of performance at different ages. It is most useful as a desk sheet for the frequent user of the Terman scale, on which it is based. It is unfortunate that presumably owing to increased cost the chart is not printed in two or more colors. Its ease of reading would be vastly increased by such a feature.

BINGHAM, W. V.: "Measuring a Workman's Skill," *Bulletin No. 30, National Society for Vocational Education*, 1919, pp. 4-11.

By the time that mobilization ceased in November, 1918, standardized tests in about eighty of the more important trades were in use. The cost of production and standardization of the tests was on the average roughly a thousand dollars a trade. After analysis of the trade comes construction of a tentative test. This sometimes takes the form of a performance test, a job arranged so as to require of the candidate a demonstration of his manual proficiency and his judgment in the use of the main tools of his trade. Other tests are entirely oral, consisting of questions to elicit definite bits of trade knowledge, to sample the range of the candidate's practise, and to try the soundness of his judgment on typical matters. A third type of test, similar in principle to the oral test, presents to the candidate pictures of tools, machines, materials and products of his trade, and requires him to identify them and to indicate uses. Not infrequently the tentative formulation of the test has proved inadequate. Only after a test had been devised which was found on thorough trial to measure up to the requirements, was it turned over for use with the soldiers.

In beginning the trade test development it was expected to meet numerous difficulties due to the prevalence among manual laborers of this variety of mental constitution. It was expected to find that the oral type of tests would prove useful with the more verbally minded men; but we anticipated meeting many tradesmen of high proficiency and skill who could do little or nothing with these oral questions. This expectation proved to be wholly at variance with

the facts. The journeyman and the expert differ from the apprentice not so much because they have greater manual skill and dexterity as because they excel in judgment, technical information, or trade knowledge. Of course this is not the case in some occupations, such as truck driver or typist. But in most of the trades the actual performance testing of a man on the manual job can be omitted without great loss to our knowledge of the man's proficiency. An oral test prepared in the manner already described is more effective than a performance test in separating journeymen from apprentices and experts. The obvious implication is that dexterity and manual facility in doing a job are relatively less important than knowledge of when to do it or which tools to choose. No generalization more suggestive for industrial education has emerged from our work than this, that superiority in trade proficiency resides more often in the head than in the hands.

Technical interviews will resemble oral tests in that they will consist of precisely such questions as have been found most useful in the oral trade test. But they will not be administered with such rigor of procedure, nor will they yield a numerical rating.

BURTT, H. E.: "Partial Correlations on a Slide Rule," *Psychological Bulletin*, 1919, 16, pp. 240-242.

A method is described for partial correlation work with the substitution of the slide rule for Kelley tables. Little difference appears in speed or accuracy. The slide rule does not appear noticeably more fatiguing and is convenient in checking over work done with the tables. Partial correlation work is thus readily open to anyone skilled in the use of the slide rule even though he may not have access to Kelley's monograph.

FEARING, FRANK S.: "The Value of Psychological Tests in Psychiatric Diagnosis," *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 1919, 14, p. 196.

The following points seem to demand emphasis: (1) Diagnosis on mental cases should not be made on the basis of test scores alone. (2) A wide range of scores is significant in differentiating psychiatric types from feeble-minded types. (3) The reactions of the subject during the performance of tests is as important as the test score. (4) The performance of the Binet-Simon or some other standardized intelligence scale is an important part of the clinical picture in all mental cases.